



## HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention ARIZONA

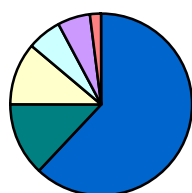
### HIV/AIDS Epidemic

Arizona reported 9,208 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

#### Cumulative HIV/AIDS Reported Cases by Mode of Exposure, through June 2003

\*N = 8785

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Health and Social Services



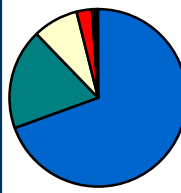
\*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding.

■ MSM (62%)  
■ IDU (13%)  
■ MSM/IDU (11%)  
■ Heterosexual Sex (6%)  
■ Other/Unknown (6%)  
■ Transfusion (2%)

#### Cumulative HIV/AIDS Reported Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through June 2003

\*N = 8785

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Health and Social Services



\*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding.

■ White (69%)  
■ Hispanic (17%)  
■ African American (8%)  
■ Native/American Indian (3%)  
■ Asian/Pacific Islander (2%)  
■ Other/Unknown (1%)

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

#### Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in southern U.S. and some urban areas. In Arizona the rate of P&S syphilis increased by 180% from 1995-2004.

- Arizona ranked 11<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states with 2.8 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases increased from 10 in 1995 to 26 in 2004.

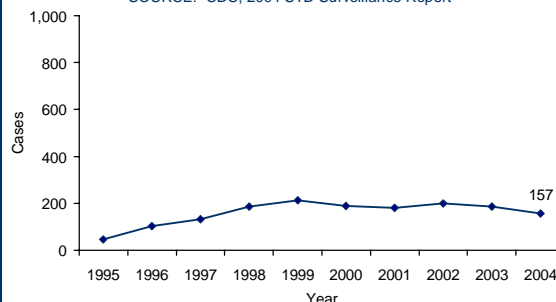
#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- Arizona ranked 25<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (300.8 per 100,000 persons) and 31<sup>st</sup> in the rate of gonorrhea infections (72.8 per 100,000 persons).
- Rates of chlamydia among Arizona women (462.3 cases per 100,000 females) were 3.3 times greater than those among Arizona men (139.1 cases per 100,000 males).

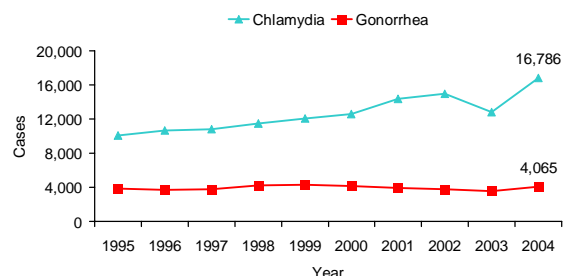
#### P&S Syphilis Cases in Arizona, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in Arizona, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

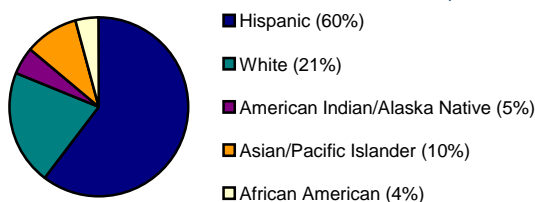


## Tuberculosis

### TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

N = 295

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, Arizona reported

- ❑ The 12<sup>th</sup> highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- ❑ A total of 295 TB cases with 60% affecting Hispanics and 21% affecting Whites. In all, about 58% were among foreign-born individuals.

## Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

### HIV/AIDS

Ebony House, Inc. in Phoenix, Arizona, provides HIV prevention services to African-American communities. This organization was funded in 2004 under CDC's new community-based organization program announcement providing HIV prevention services to members of racial/ethnic minority communities who are at high risk for HIV infection.

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The Arizona STD Program, in collaboration with the Maricopa County STD Program and community-based organizations (CBOs), mapped early syphilis cases in Maricopa County and identified 206 small business key prevention partners (grocery stores, nail salons, bars) located in high morbidity areas. CBOs engaged area businesses as prevention partners to distribute free prophylactics and STD information packets to customers. Prevention partners also have the capacity to disseminate prevention materials in the event of a disease outbreak. CBOs also provide prevention services in high-risk venues such as bathhouses, nightclubs, and adult bookstores to address an increase in syphilis among men who have sex with men (MSM). In addition to STD screening, CBOs provide small-group education and risk-reduction programs at these venues and at their own facilities.

### Tuberculosis (TB)

Arizona has a multi-building complex, the Monroe House, which provides temporary housing for homeless TB patients, along with medical and social services. In particular, a nurse case manager with the Maricopa County Health Department in Phoenix provides on-site directly observed therapy (DOT) to ensure that patients complete their course of TB treatment and provides coordination of medical appointments. Patients, once they become noninfectious, are encouraged to participate in General Education Development (GED) classes, job training, and drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs. This project is an example of what can be accomplished when partnerships are formed to address a local need.

### National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to Arizona, 2005 (US\$)

<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>\$5,536,415</b>
<b>STDs</b>	<b>\$2,053,250</b>
<b>TB</b>	<b>\$992,724</b>

## Health Officials

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